FIERCE BATTLES RAGE IN ALSACE GERMANS RENEW WARSAW DRIVES TRANSYLVANIA IS NOW INVADED

—:o:—

Grand Duke Nicholas Prepares Huge Russian Forces to Resist Avalanche From East Prussia

—:o:—

KITCHENER SAYS WAR WILL BEGIN IN MAY

—:o:—

London.—The conflict at Steinbach, Alsace, has become one of ceaseless hand-to-hand fighting, with appalling losses on both sides. The Germans, when they were driven from this village, occupied a series of trenches only fifty lines from the French outposts. From these trenches and from their reserve positions they have sent forward their soldiers in a never ending stream to attack the French, who have had no opportunity to erect fortifications on the eastern end of the village.

Germany is reported to have begun a new drive at Warsaw from the North with the aid of 200,000 first line troops recently brought from Belgium. Fighting continues on the Bzura-Ravka front and in the south the Russians have reached Transylvania through the Borgo Pass in the Carpathians.

Roumania is rapidly preparing to join the Allies. The war office is hastening the organization of hospitals and field ambulances, and the enrollment of surgeons, nurses and Sisters of Charity. Surgical instruments, hospital linen and bedding are being requisitioned throughout the country.

German attacks continue along the center and eastern sections of the battle front in France, Belgium and Alsace, the latest assaults being made in the Champagne region, at Soissons, in the Argonne and near Thann. According to Paris, all these attacks have been repulsed, and the French have gained ground near Soissons and between Rheims and the Argonne; but Berlin declares the Germans have made progress in the Argonne, and tells of repelling French ...ks all along the line, including ...onslaught at Nieuport. From ... Sea to the Oise artillery is ...principal role.

...nforcements are being ...fighting line in Poland ...d Field Marshal von ...he Grand Duke ... ...ing a battle along ... 30 miles west from War... may equal in intensity any ...yet waged for the possession ...Polish capital. At the same ...strong German force under ...von Francois is moving south ...lawa to strike the Russians' ...nk north of Warsaw. In Tran... the Russians are advancing, ...so the case in northern Hun... There is no change in East ...

...grad, in a semi-official notice, ...ares the Turkish cruisers Breslau ... Hamidiek were badly damaged in ... battle in the Black Sea with Russian ...arships.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says that of the German high sea fleet only the old boats Barbarossa, Wuerttemberg, Koenigin Luise, Kronprinz, Kaiser Wilhelm, some instruction ships and six submersibles are now at Kiel. The first line fleet with the dreadnaughts are at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven.

London.—Material gains on the extreme wings, in Flanders and in Alsace, bitter artillery fighting at many points and infantry actions of the severest kind near Soissons and in the Argonne are the principal features of the operations at the front as described in the official communiques of the French war office.

The German General Staff announces the repulse of French attacks near Rheims, in the Argonne, in the Vosges and also in upper Alsace. The campaign against the Russians is said to be proceeding successfully.

A dispatch from Pontebba, on the Austro-Italian frontier, says a German force of 10,000 men has been rushed across Austria to Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, where it is destined to reinforce the Austrians and aid them in a new attack on the Servians. The Germans boast that with their aid the Servians will be easily crushed and the Austrian defeat avenged.

The Russian War Office in a detailed report of the victory over the Turks in the Caucasus says that the Ninth Turkish Army Corps was almost completely destroyed, that the pursuit of the Tenth Corps continues and that prisoners and extensive war munitions have been captured. The Turkish army is said to have been completely dispersed.

Austria is apparently either being drawn or forced into the dangerous situation created by the rebellion in Albania and Italy's firm stand for the protection of her interests and obligations in that country.

AUSTRIA TO REMEDY MISTAKE.

Italian Hostage Taken at Belgrade Subject of Diplomatic Assurance.

Rome, via Havre.—The Austrian Government has notified the Foreign Office that the Dual Monarchy is striving to ascertain whether four Italian subjects were taken as hostages after the capture of Belgrade, as has been widely reported in Italy.

The Austrian Foreign Office has given notice to the Italian Foreign Office that it is prepared to remedy the mistake if one was made.

BLOCKING THE DARDANELLES.

German Hydrographers Filling Channel With Sunken Hulks.

Athens, via Rome.—The Turks are working feverishly to obstruct the Dardanelles, sinking stone filled hulks in the channel.

Twenty German hydrographers sent to Constantinople for the purpose are superintending the work, which is intended to prevent the entry of submarines. Meanwhile the forts are being strengthened and additional guns are being mounted.

TO "BEGIN" WAR NEXT MAY.

So Declares Lord Kitchener, but Others Think Date Is Late.

London.—The lack of stirring battles at the present stage is attributed by British commentators largely to the determination of the Allied commanders to content themselves with holding their present postions until the projected ring of armies is considered sufficiently strong to strike a blow which they hope will prove decisive. The British idea that operations up to the present are only preparatory to big events fits in with a bit of gossip now heard here, to the effect that Lord Kitchener, when asked concerning the probable duration of the war, said:

"I don't know when it will end, but I do know when it will begin, and that is in the month of May."

The opinion is expressed in some quarters, however, that the inauguration of more general movements will be on an earlier date than is generally expected, although persons in close touch with the army believe that the real crisis will not be reached until summer.

Russia is still sending enormous masses of men to within easy reach of various points on her long fighting line. The levies of 1914, amounting to 1,200,000 men, are just leaving the training camps, which will be occupied immediately by the 1915 levies now called out. Germany's newest levy, just announced, amount to 600,000 men of the age of nineteen, and her masses of reserves already under arms enable her to rush heavy reinforcements wherever required without withdrawing troops already engaged at the front, in either the eastern or the western fighting zones. This was shown a few days ago in Alsace, when the Germans assembled a force sufficient to recapture Burnhaupt, from which point the French were threatening Mulhausen.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CONCENTRATED 30 MILES FROM WARSAW

London.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows:

During the past week the offensive action of the Germans in Poland has been concentrated in a narrow zone approximately ten miles wide and thirty miles west of Warsaw.

Here the Germans have two army corps, one in reserve and another on the firing line, also a large number of heavy guns. The enemy's trenches on the east bank run approximately to the Ravka for two miles. In some cases the German trenches run through one side of a village and the Russian trenches through the other side.

ITALY SENDS TROOPS BY WAY OF GREECE.

London.—Italian troops have arrived at Piraeus on the way to the Italian islands in the Aegean Archipelago, according to a Reuter dispatch from Athens.

The soldiers, the message adds, will be apportioned among the garrisons on the various islands, which are being strongly fortified.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

Paris sent out a report that Rumania and Italy have reached an agreement to enter the war simultaneously.

The Siberians are reported to be surrounding the routed Turks in the Caucasus and taking them prisoners by thousands.

Viscount Haldane, the British Lord High Chancellor, announced in the House of Lords that British experts are producing an equivalent to the German 42-centimeter gun.

Military experts estimated that the British army numbers 3,000,000 men, counting the regulars, the reservists, the territorials and Lord Kitchener's new army.

Paris hears that Greece has begun mobilization and that Roumania has ordered three classes of her reserves to report to the colors at the end of this month.

Fourteen armored German aeroplanes made the greatest air attack of the war on Dunkirk. Fifty bombs were thrown on the city and its suburbs and at least six persons were killed. Two of the machines were brought down by Belgian anti-aircraft guns.

An official statement given out in Berlin says reports from Vienna state that the French dreadnought Courbet was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine off Otranto.

All reports indicate that Rumania will enter the war soon on the side of the Allies with an army of 600,000 men equipped for hard service.

Russian troops in Bukowina are marking time in anticipation of a joint invasion of Transylvania, with Roumanian troops fighting side by side with the Tsar's forces.

Italy has been fired with the war spirit by the news of the heroic deaths of the grandsons of Garibaldi on French battle fields.

Italy has ordered her Minister at Belgrade to investigate the report that four Italian citizens were taken as hostages by the Austrians when Belgrade was captured. In Rome it is felt that a break between Austria and Italy cannot be averted.

War at a Glance

WEDNESDAY.

Turkish and Russian armies are engaged at Kara Urgan in a battle which is regarded as a death struggle for the Turks.

Germans, after an all-night bombardment of French positions northeast of Soissons, delivered a strong attack yesterday. An official announcement issued at Paris last night said the result of the attack was not yet known.

The battle for the possession of the heights south of Cernay, in Upper Alsace, now held by the Germans, has been renewed, according to an official announcement at Berlin.

Repulse of an attempt by the Russians in Northern Poland is announced by Berlin.

From Petrograd it is reported that the German cruiser Bremen has arrived at Wilhelmshaven, badly damaged by a mine.

Turkey is said, in dispatches from Rome, to have agreed to the demands of Italy in connection with the Hodeida incident.

Albanian insurgents are reported to have placed guns in position for use against Duarazzo, the Albanian port recently occupied by Italian forces.

TUESDAY.

Roumania's entrance into the war at an early date, to co-operate with the countries allied against Germany, Austria and Turkey, is confidently expected at London.

Italian troops, sent to fortify the Italian islands in the Ægean Archipelago, are reported to have arrived at Piræus.

Vienna issues an announcement that the French dreadnaught Courbet sank after being damaged by an Austrian submarine in the Austrian Channel in the attack previously reported in Vienna dispatches as having occurred on December 21.

No changes of consequence along the western battle line are mentioned in the official announcements.

Berlin reports that unfavorable weather continues in the eastern war theatre, but says the Germans are making progress slowly west of the Vistula river.

Mail advices from Madrid report receipt of word that French troops in Morocco have been forced by hostile native forces to abandon the last of their fortified posts in the interior, and that their position was critical.

MONDAY.

Dispatches from various quarters received at London are regarded there as indicating that Italy, Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria may soon join in the war.

Activity by the Germans along the western battle front is indicated by statements from the French War Office, which report attacks by the Germans at many points, but declare the attacks have been repulsed.

The German War Office reports that the battle at Soissons has recommenced, and that the Germans have made further progress in the Argonne.

Continued bad weather hampers operations in the eastern theatre, and the German War Office states that the situation remains unchanged along the entire front.

A semi-official announcement at Petrograd tells of the destruction of many Turkish merchant vessels and damage done to two Turkish cruisers by the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

No confirmation of the reported sinking of the German cruiser Von der Tann by the British cruiser Invincible off the coast of Brazil has been received.

SUNDAY.

With the announcement by Berlin that the German forces have retaken Steinbach, in Alsace, confirmation is given the conclusion that the French advance in Alsace has been checked.

The Kaiser's troops also reoccupied Burnhaupt-le-Haut, just south of Steinbach.

In the east the German offensive against Warsaw has been resumed, dispatches telling of the intense cold as an aid to the armies of General von Hindenburg. Swamps that have prevented the carrying out of his strategic plans have frozen, and it is thought that his men are again on the way to force an attack on the Polish city.

The Allies, according to the Paris statement, have captured three lines of German trenches in the Aisne region. Once more Berlin flatly contradicts the French War Office by declaring that Germans made a gain in this very same locality.

Mail advices from London say that the Canadian regiment known as Princess Patrica's Own was sent to the front Christmas Eve. The Scots from Canada were to follow shortly.

The Pope, in another audience, went over the Belgian situation.

In the east the Russians seem to be unchecked in their sweep through Boukowina. London expects this invasion of Hungary to progress rapidly.

The Austrian night statement says that rain and mud has checked all operations in Galicia.

Berlin reports the death on a Persian battlefield of the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, brother-in-law of the Czar of Russia. An invasion of Persia is indicated.

Roumania is preparing a mobilization and unofficial dispatches say her entry into the war is expected.

General von Bissing, Military Governor of Belgium, denies that Cardinal Mercier has been arrested, interned, watched or deprived of liberty in any way.

SATURDAY.

German attacks east of the Rawka river are progressing, according to an official announcement at Berlin, which says that 1,600 Russians have been taken prisoners and five machine guns captured.

Viscount Haldane announced in the British House of Lords that experts in England were producing a gun which was at least the equal of the German 42-centimetre gun.

Preparations for the removal of the Turkish Government from Constantinople are said to have been made.

SATURDAY.

Because of invasion of Persian territory by Kurds and Turks, Persia has sent an ultimatum to Constantinople, the Persian Minister at Rome states.

A communication from Russian headquarters in the Caucasus, recounting the recent Russian successes over the Turks in that region, says it has been established that the Ninth Ottoman Army Corps was completely destroyed and that the booty taken by the Russians included a vast pile of cannon.

An official announcement from Vienna admits that in the southern part of Bukowina and in the Carpathian forest lands Austrian forces have been driven back by the Russians.

Further progress by the French in Alsace is reported in Paris. The announcement also reports slight gains by the Allies in Belgium and at certain points in France, but says that, owing to the destruction by a German mine of a section of trenches in the Argonne, the French troops at this point were obliged to fall back a slight distance.

FRIDAY.

Dispatches from London state that reports received there indicate that the Russians, invading Hungary and advancing on Transylvania simultaneously with their movement on Cracow, are engaged in the most gigantic operations of the war.

In a report from the western front, a British military observer asserts that the offensive has definitely passed to the Allies, and that steady progress is being made in "the process of attrition which eventually will bring the war to an end."

A farther advance by the French toward Altkirch, in Alsace, is claimed by the French War Office, which also announces that in the Woevre district, northwest of Flirey, the French have made themselves "masters of a portion of the enemy's first line."

Berlin reports the repulse of French attacks at a number of points and advances by the Germans in the western part of the forest of Argonne. Desperate fighting is in progress north of Arras, the report says.

Bad roads are preventing Gen. von Hindenburg from prosecuting his movement against Warsaw.

from the front that Russian artillery fire has slackened in a way to indicate that the Russians are running short of ammunition.

A Turkish announcement states that Ottoman troops have occupied Urumiah, a town in Persian Armenia, said to be an important basal position of the Russians.

TO ABOLISH PLUCKING BOARD.

House Committee Proposes Amendment To Naval Bill.

Washington, D. C.—The naval plucking board would be abolished and officers whom it has plucked would be restored to active service, under certain conditions, under a provision added to the Naval bill by the House committee. The committee also agreed upon a provision to give warrant officers the rank of junior and senior lieutenants. Amendments to increase the enlisted strength of the navy were lost.

NEEDED TO GUARD NEUTRALITY.

Norway Has No Warship To Spare For Exposition.

Christiania, via London.—Norway has decided definitely that it will be impossible for her to send a warship to take part in the naval ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal. Her entire fleet will be required for the defense of Norwegian neutrality.

LOSS OF CRUISER DOUBTED.

Rio Janeiro Has No Word Of Alleged Naval Battle.

Rio Janeiro.—The Havas Agency has received no confirmation of the reported naval battle between the British cruiser Invincible and the German cruiser Von Der Tann off Rio Grande de Notre.

Naval official here place little credence in the report.

PARAGUAY HAS REVOLUTION.

75 Killed Or Wounded In Street Fights At Asuncion.

Washington, D. C.—A revolution has broken out in Paraguay, the State Department was informed. The President has been placed in captivity. In street fighting at Asuncion, the capital, more than 75 persons were killed or wounded.

PRINCE LEADS TROOPS.

King George's Heir Takes Territorials To the Trenches.

London.—Letters received here say that the Prince of Wales led the Hertfordshire territorials to the trenches on December 28. A column of 3,000 men, led by the Hertfordshire Regiment, the Prince at their head, marched 20 miles on New Year's Day.

POSTOFFICE SAFE ROBBED.

Burglars Get $250 In Money and 15,000 Stamps.

Felton, Del. — Safeblowers broke open the postoffice here and carried off $250 in cash and about 15,000 stamps. The safe was blown and pieces of fuse and evidence of nitroglycerin were found. Blankets were used to smother the noise.

Black note paper is a new fad in London.

In its experiments with the production of steel by electric methods the United States Steel Corporation has expended more than $800,000.

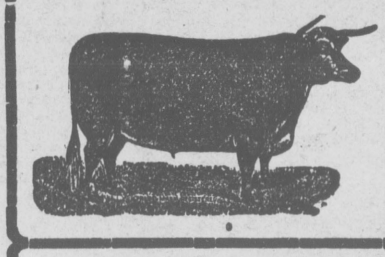
Between 30,000 and 40,000 Sicilians emigrate from Palermo to the United States each year, and in the course of time almost all of them go back permanently or for a visit.

According to a recent issue of the Statist (London), British capital invested in Mexico at the end of 1913, exclusive of a large amount of private capital, aggregated $481,875,950.

J. F. McWhorter & Son

We have all the leading makes of Stoves and Ranges in Stock.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON
Middletown, : : Delaware



"IT PAYS TO USE THEM"
SWIFT'S
Animal Ammoniated
FERTILIZERS

Have You Joined The Swift Crowd?
OR ARE YOU
Still Sitting on the Fence?

If you are interested in getting a better Fertilizer—a Fertilizer that will help your plants withstand the different climatic chaanges—Increase your yields—Build up your soil—See our agent to-day

J. A. CLEAVER
Middletown, Del.

J. C. HUTCHION
Townsend, Del.

Quality Counts Everytime

Swift & Company
Stock Exchange Building
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Middletown Transcript

OFFERS you the best advertising proposition in New Castle County, south of Wilmington. A small ad. will convince you of this fact.

Butcher Knives
Meat Grinders
Lard Presses
Lard Cans
Lap Robes
Carriage Blankets
Horse Blankets
HARNESS
STOVES
Paints and
Varnishes

Redgrave Bros.
Middletown, Del.

S. E. MASSEY,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE.
Also a Large Stock of
Cut Glass
Howard Watches
Gillette Razors
Repairing and Silversmithing a Specialy.
We also handle the
WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.
S. E. Massey,
Middletown, Del.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH

TO THE
Ladies and Gentlemen
of Middletown and Vicinity
Who are about to invest in a Fall and Winter Tailor-made Suit or Overcoats.
That we can promise Tailor-made Suits or Overcoats for the same money it would cost to buy ready-made, because we make it ourselves and make it direct to the wearer with but one profit added to the cost of production. That every garment made by M. Berg, East Main Street, Middletown, Del., is up to the last tick of the clock in style. And is guaranteed for satisfactory service. That anyone can have his or her money refunded for any garment that doesn't turn out right. Stop in and see our beautiful Fall and Winter Samples, guaranteed to be all pure wool.
Call and be convinced.
M. BERG
Middletown, : Delaware

HAVE YOUR
Shoes Repaired
AT
J. Applefeld & Bro.
we have bought M. Dektor's old stand, on North Broad Street, near Jones' Meat Shop. We do the best work for less money—work done promptly and well.
J. APPLEFELD & BRO.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SECURITY
TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
Wilmington, Del.
Prompt & Efficient Service
Latest and Best Methods
—in—
Banking
Administration of Estates
Management of Real Estate
Storage of Valuables
CAPITAL.... $600,000
SURPLUS.... $600,000

Don't Throw Your Old Shoes away
Bring them to me, I will make them look and wear like new
MEN'S HALF SOLES - 50c
Ladies' & Boys' Half Soles 40c
My Work is Strictly Guaranteed
L. FROOMKIN
Kates' Old Stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

CHIROPODY
MRS. JAMES
Corn, bunions, ingrowing nails or any affections of the feet antiseptically and painlessly treated by graduate chiropodist. Also Shampooing, conicuring and Scalp Treatment. Hair Combings made up in the latest style.
HIGH STREET, ODESSA, DEL

For
NEAT and BEST
JOB WORK
Apply to This Office

Dark Hollow

By Anna Katharine Green

Illustrations by C. D. Rhodes

COPYRIGHT 1914 BY DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

SYNOPSIS.

A curious crowd of neighbors invade the mysterious home of Judge Ostrander, county judge and eccentric recluse, following a veiled woman who has gained entrance through the gates of the high double barriers surrounding the place. The woman has disappeared but the judge is found in a cataleptic state.

CHAPTER I—Continued.

It was an awful and a terrifying sight to little Miss Weeks and, screaming loudly, she left her window and ran into Judge Ostrander's presence, and, gazing wildly about, wormed her way toward a heavily carved screen guarding a distant corner and cowered down behind it.

The gasping, struggling men, the frantic negro, were in the next room now—she could catch the sound of the latter's panting breath rising above the clamor of strange entreaties and excited cries with which the air was full; then a quick, hoarse shout of "Judge! Judge!" rose in the doorway, and she became conscious of the presence of a headlong, rushing force struck midway into silence as the frozen figure of his master flashed upon the negro's eyes—then—a growl of concentrated emotion, uttered almost in her ear, and the screen which had been her refuge was violently thrust away from before her and in its place she beheld a terrible being standing over her, in whose eyes, dilating under this fresh surprise, she beheld her doom, even while recognizing that if she must suffer it would be simply as an obstacle to some goal at her back which he must reach—now—before he fell in his blood and died.

What was this goal? As she felt herself lifted, nay, almost hurled aside, she turned to see and found it to be a door before which the devoted Bela had now thrown himself, guarding it with every inch of his powerful but rapidly sinking body, and chattering defiance with his bloodless, quivering lips—a figure terrible in anger, sublime in purpose, and piteous in its failing energies.

"Back! all of you!" he cried, and stopped, clutching at the door casing on either side to hold himself erect. "You cannot come in here. This is the judge's—"

Not even his iron resolve or once unequaled physique could stand the sapping of the terrible gash which disfigured his forehead. He had been run over by an automobile in a moment of blind abstraction, and his hurt was mortal. Already his head, held erect by the passion of his purpose, was

Turning, They Beheld the Judge Upon His Feet.

sinking on his breast; already his glazing eye was losing its power of concentration, when with a final rally of his decaying strength he started erect again and cried out in terrible appeal:

"I have disobeyed the judge, and, as you see, it has killed him. Do not make me guilty of giving away his secret. Swear that you will leave this door unpassed; swear that no one but his son shall ever turn this lock; or I will haunt you, I, Bela, man by man, till you sink in terror to your graves. Swear! sw—".

His head fell forward again and in that intense moment of complete silence they could hear the splash of his lifeblood as it dropped from his forehead on to the polished boards beneath; then he threw up his arms and fell in a heap to the floor.

"Dead!" broke from little Miss Weeks as she flung herself down in reckless abandonment at his side. She had never known an agitation beyond some fluttering woman's hope she had stifled as soon as born, and now she knelt in blood.

A solemn hush, then a mighty sigh of accumulated emotion swept from lip to lip, and the crowd of later invaders, already abashed if not terrified by the unexpected spectacle of suspended animation which confronted them from the judge's chair, shrank tumultuously back as little Miss Weeks advanced upon them, holding out her meager arms in late defense of the secret to save which she had just seen a man die.

"Let us do as he wished," she prayed. "I feel myself much to blame. What right had we to come in here?"

No one in authority was present; no one representing the law, not even a doctor; only haphazard persons from the street and a few neighbors who had not been on social terms with the judge for years and never expected to be so again. His secret!—always a source of wonder to every inhabitant of Shelby, but lifted now into a matter of vital importance by the events of the day and the tragic death of the negro! Were they to miss its solution, when only a door lay between it and them—a door which they might not even have to unlock? Miss Weeks was about to utter an impassioned appeal to their honor, when the current of her and their thoughts was changed by a sudden sense of some strange new influence at work in the room, and turning, they beheld the judge upon his feet, his mind awakened, but his eyes still fixed—an awesome figure; some thought more awesome than before.

Death was present with them—he saw it not. Strangers were making havoc with his solitude—he was as oblivious of their presence as he had been unconscious of it before. His faculties and all his attention were absorbed by the thought which had filled his brain when the cogs of that subtle mechanism had slipped and his faculties paused inert.

"Where is the woman?" he cried.

It was a cry of fear; not of mastery.

CHAPTER II.

The Veiled Woman.

The intensity of the question, the compelling, self-forgetful passion of the man, had a startling effect upon the crowd of people huddled before him. With one accord, and without stopping to pick their way, they made for the open doorway, knocking the smaller pieces of furniture about and creating havoc generally. Some fled the house; others stopped to peer in again from behind the folds of the curtain which had been only partially torn from its fastenings. Miss Weeks was the only one to stand her ground.

When the room was quite cleared and the noise abated (it was a frightful experience to see how little the judge had been affected by all this hubbub of combined movement and sound) she stepped within the line of his vision and lifted her feeble and ineffectual hand in an effort to attract his attention to herself.

But he did not notice her, any more than he had noticed the others. Still looking in the one direction, he cried aloud in troubled tones:

"She stood there! the woman stood there and I saw her! Where is she now?"

"She is no longer in the house," came in gentle reply from the only one in or out of the room courageous enough to speak. "She went out when she saw us coming. We knew that she had no right to be here. That is why we intruded ourselves, sir. We did not like the looks of her, and so followed her in to prevent mischief."

"How dared you! How dared she!" Then as his mind regained its full poise, "And how, even if you had the temerity to venture an entrance here, did you manage to pass my gates? They are never open. Bela sees to that."

As she watched she saw his eyes, fixed up to now upon her face, leave it and pass furtively and with many hesitations from object to object, toward that spot behind him where lay the source of her great terror, till finally, with fatal precision, they reached the point where the screen had stood, and not finding it, flew in open terror to the door it was set there to conceal—when that something else, huddled in oozing blood, on the floor beneath, drew them to itself with the irresistibleness of grim reality, and he forgot all else.

Dead! Bela! Dead! and lying in his blood! The rest may have been no dream, but this was surely one, or his eyes, used to inner visions, were playing him false.

Grasping the table at his side to steady his failing limbs, he pulled himself along by its curving edge till he came almost abreast of the helpless figure which for so many years had been the embodiment of faithful and unwearied service.

Then and then only did the truth of his great misfortune burst upon his bewildered soul; and with a cry which tore the ears of all hearers and was never forgotten by anyone there, he flung himself down beside the dead negro, and, turning him hastily over, gazed in his face.

"And where was I, when all this happened?" he demanded in a voice made low by awe and dread of its own sound.

"You? You were seated here," murmured the little woman, pointing at the great chair. "You were not—quite—quite yourself," she softly explained, wondering at her own composure. Then quickly, as she saw his thoughts revert to the dead friend at his feet, "Bela was not hurt here. He was downtown when it happened; but he managed to struggle home and gain this place, which he tried to hold against the men who followed him. He thought you were dead, you sat there so rigid and so white, and, before he quite gave up, he asked us all to promise not to let anyone enter this room till your son Oliver came."

Understanding partly, but not yet quite clear in his mind, the judge sighed, and, stooping again, straightened the faithful negro's limbs. Then, with a sidelong look in her direction, he felt in one of the pockets of the dead negro's coat and, drawing out a small key, held it in one hand while he fumbled in his own for another, which found, he became on the instant his own man again.

Miss Weeks, seeing the difference in him, and seeing, too, that the doorway was now clear of the wondering, awe-struck group which had previously blocked it, bowed her slight body and proceeded to withdraw; but the judge, staying her by a gesture, she waited patiently near one of the bookracks against which she had stumbled, to hear what he had to say.

"I must have had an attack of some kind," he calmly remarked. "Will you be good enough to explain exactly what occurred here that I may more fully comprehend my own misfortune and the death of this faithful friend."

Then she saw that his faculties were now fully restored, and came a step forward. But before she could begin her story he added this searching question:

"Was it he who let you in—you and the others—I think you said others? Was it he who unlocked my gates?"

Miss Weeks sighed and betrayed fluster. It was not easy to relate her story; besides it was woefully incomplete. She knew nothing of what had happened downtown, she could only tell what had passed before her eyes. But there was one thing she could make clear to him, and that was how the seemingly impassable gates had been made ready for the woman's entrance and afterwards taken such advantage of by herself and others. A pebble had done it all—a pebble placed in the gateway by Bela's hands.

As she described this and insisted upon the fact in face of the judge's almost frenzied disclaimer, she thought she saw the hair move on his forehead. Bela a traitor, and in the interests of the woman who had fronted him from the other end of the room at the moment consciousness had left him! Evidently this intrusive little body did not know Bela or his story, or—

Why should interruption come then? Why was he stopped, when in the passion of the moment he might have let fall some word of enlightenment which would have eased the agitated curiosity of the whole town! Miss Weeks often asked herself this question and bewailed the sudden access of sounds in the rooms without, which proclaimed the entrance of the police and put a new strain upon the judge's faculty of self-control and attention to the one matter in hand.

The commonplaces of an official inquiry were about to supersede the play of a startled spirit struggling with a problem of whose complexities he had received but a glimpse.

* * * * * * *

The library again! but how changed! Evening light now instead of blazing sunshine; and evening light so shaded that the corners seemed far and the many articles of furniture, cumbering the spaces between, larger for the shadows in which they stood hidden. Perhaps the man who sat there in company with the judge would have preferred to see more perfectly that portion of the room where Bela had taken his stand and finally fallen; but from the place where he sat there was no getting any possible view of that part of the wall or of anything connected with it; and so, with every appearance of satisfaction at being allowed in the room at all, Sergeant Doolittle from headquarters drank the judge's wine and listened for the judge's commands.

"Sergeant, I have lost a faithful servant under circumstances which have called an unfortunate attention to my house. I should like to have this place guarded—carefully guarded, you understand—from any and all intrusions till I can look about me and secure protection of my own. May I rely upon the police to do this, beginning tonight at an early hour? There are loiterers already at the corner and in front of the two gates. I am not accustomed to these attentions, and ask to have my fence cleared."

"Two men are already detailed for the job, your honor. I heard the order given just as I left headquarters."

The judge showed small satisfaction.

"Two men! Couldn't I have three? One for each gate and one to patrol the fence separating these grounds from the adjoining lot?"

"If two men are not enough to insure you a quiet sleep you shall have three or four or even more, Judge Ostrander. Do you want one of them to stay inside? That might do the business better than a dozen out."

"No. While Bela lies above ground, we want no third here. When he is buried I may call upon you for a

"Who Is to Protect Me Against Your Men?"

special to watch my room door. But it's of outside protection we're talking now. Only, who is to protect me against your men?"

"What do you mean by that, your honor?"

"They are human, are they not? They have instincts of curiosity like the rest of us. How can I be made sure that they won't yield to the temptation of their position and climb the fences they are detailed to guard?"

"And would this be so fatal to your peace, judge?" A smile tempered the suggestion.

"It would be a breach of trust which would greatly disturb me. I want nobody on my grounds, nobody at all. Has not my long life of solitude within these walls sufficiently proved this? I want to feel that these men of yours would no more climb my fence than they would burst into my house without a warrant."

"Judge, I will be one of the men. You can trust me."

"Thank you, sergeant; I appreciate the favor. I shall rest now as quietly as any man can who has met with a great loss. I shall always suffer from regret that I was not in a condition to receive Bela's last sigh. He was a man in a thousand. One seldom sees his like among white or black."

"He was a very powerfully built man. It took a sixty-horsepower racing machine, going at a high rate of speed, to kill him."

A spasm of grief or unavailing regret crossed the judge's face as his head sank back again against the high back of his chair.

"I should like to ask a question," he finally observed. "You were not at the inquiry this afternoon, and may not know that just as Bela and the crowd about him turned this corner they ran into a woman leading a small child, who stopped the whole throng in order to address him. I saw that woman myself, earlier. She was in this house. She was in this room. If you will consent to look for her, and if she is found and no stir made, I will pay all that you think it right to demand."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GREAT NEED FOR COURTESY

Matter Really Costs Very Little, Yet It Means So Much to the Recipient.

After the nations of the world have proved that they are through with war by melting up all their armament, the great reform next in order will be that of instituting universal courtesy. This reform may be said to be on its feet, even at the present time, but it is wobbly-legged and needs a great deal of encouragement.

We have some very courteous individuals in our midst, most of whom were born that way and who insist on staying that way despite all temptations to the contrary; but we have some who are almost hopeless.

Courtesy is just another name for unselfishness. The greedy, self-centered individual is never courteous, no matter what kind of manners he displays in public. Courtesy does not reveal itself for effect; it is not calculating. It acts out of the promptings of consideration for the just claims and rights of others, and, in smaller matters at least, it is even willing to make sacrifices. It is the sense of service revealed in action.

When you give your neighbor a smile instead of a frown you do him a real service, for you cause him to smile and be happy. It is courteous, therefore, to smile.

When you smother the needless word of criticism you save some one a pang It is courteous, therefore, to control your tongue.

It doesn't matter very much at just what angle you tip your hat to a lady, although it is commendable to regard such points. The important thing is to look like you were glad of the opportunity to tip it. That is the real courtesy.

If the world would start out today to follow two rules—smile and avoid mean gossip—it would be almost civilized at the end of a year.

Beware of Misunderstandings.

Little inharmonies between friends are dangerous, not in themselves, but in the bitter memories and misunderstandings they may leave in their trails.—William George Jordan.

DELUGE BEFORE MAN'S FALL

Sumerian Inscription Reverses the Accepted Order of Bible Narrative.

According to a translation of a recently deciphered inscription on one of the Sumerian tablets Professor Langdon of Jesus college, Oxford, says the deluge preceded the fall of man, according to the Scientific American. The tablet, which has been almost completely restored, contains six finely written columns of about two hundred and forty lines, most of which are intact. It begins by describing the land of primeval bliss, which it locates at Dilmun, an island in the Persian gulf. "In this paradise dwelt mankind, whom Nintud, the creatress, with the help of Enlil had created. After the deluge this king is called Tagtug, the divine. And this Tagtug lives in a garden, is himself a gardener, and the wise Enki reveals unto him wisdom. The Greek historians, too, preserve this legend in the story of Oannes, who rose from the Persian gulf to teach men wisdom in primeval times. And so Tagtug, as in the Hebrew history of Noah, plants a garden, names the trees and plants and is permitted to eat of all but the cassia tree, an herb of healing par excellence. Of this plant Tagtug was not to eat, for thereby he would obtain eternal life. Mankind until this time possessed extreme longevity, but not immortality. Tagtug on his own initiative, takes and eats of the forbidden tree. He is cursed by Nintud and becomes a prey to disease and ordinary mortality. Thus in the original Sumerian story Noah, the survivor of the flood, is the one who eats from the tree of life. No woman is concerned in this disobedience which resulted in our loss for perfect health peace and countless years.

It Seemed Unreasonable.

During his last illness, Curran, the great Irish wit, was one day told by his medical attendant that he seemed to cough with more difficulty than he had done the previous day. "That's odd enough," replied the famous Irishman, "because I've been practicing all night."

MONEY
Saved on Automobiles
Why pay a big price for a new car when a slightly used one will answer the same purpose. We have slightly used cars at very low prices.
We have satisfied others. We can satisfy you.
Consult us before going elsewhere.
SOUTH PHILADELPHIA GARAGE
GEO. N. GILL, Prop.
2008-10 S. 13th St. Phila., Pa

THE SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.
ISSUED MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY
THE GREAT HOME PAPER OF THE SOUTH
THE NEWS OF THE WORLD is gathered by the well-trained special correspondents of THE SUN and set before the readers in a concise and interesting manner each morning and weekday afternoon.
As a chronicle of world events THE SUN IS INDISPENSABLE, while its bureaus in Washington and New York make its news from the legislative and financial centers of the country the best that can be obtained.
AS A WOMAN'S PAPER THE SUN has no superior, being morally and intellectually a paper of the highest type. It publishes the very best features that can be written on fashion, art and miscellaneous matters.
THE SUN'S market news makes it A BUSINESS MAN'S NECESSITY for the farmer, the merchant and the broker can depend upon complete and reliable information upon their various lines of trade.
By Mail THE SUN (Morning or Evening) is 25c. a Month or $3 a Year
THE SUNDAY SUN, by Mail, is { 3c. a Copy / 25c. for 2 Months or $1.50 a Year
And THE SUN, Morning, Evening and Sunday, . . $7.50 a Year
Address All Orders to
THE A. S. ABELL...
BALTIMORE, M...

JAMES J. ROSS, President WM. DENNY, Secretary and Treas.
—INCORPORATED 1847.—
Kent County Mutual Insurance
DOVER, DEL.
Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM
Has Returned to its Policy-holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over $500,000.00
Present Membership Over Eight Thousand, With Over
$11,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE
AGENTS
J. A. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City, Del. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend, Del.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

What is Ahead of You?
It depends upon your education—its extent and kind. A Commercial or Stenographic course at
Goldey College
will take you out of the ranks of unskilled workers, fit you for well-paid, pleasant employment and start you on the straight road to promotion. Graduates assisted to positions.
Our catalog gives full information. Write, 'phone or call for YOUR copy to-day.
Goldey College - Wilmington, Del.

An Announcement
Wilmington, Del., June 24th, 1913
I beg to announce that I have opened an office at 807 Shipley St., to conduct a General Real Estate, Mortgage and Fire Insurance Business. Formerly with W. L. Powell, 839 Market.
William E. Lee

HAVE YOU A KODAK?
Let us DEVELOP and PRINT your films.
Mail Order Work a Specialty at
THE ROYAL STUDIO
407 Market St. Wilmington, Del.
Developing FREE. Write for Price List.
Enlargements made. All sizes.

The Transcript $1.00

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
—AT—
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware
—BY—
The Middletown Transcript Co.
(INCORPORATED)
LONG DISTANCE 'PHONE NO. 37.

Entered at the PostOffice as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JAN. 16, 1915

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

THE message of Governor Miller is one of the most sensible and business-like documents ever penned by the Chief Magistrate of this State.

A number of its recommendations are especially wise and timely, and it is to be hoped they will be enacted into laws.

His first suggestion that "The Legislature employ only such persons as are actually necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the session; that the salaries paid employes be in conformity with those paid for like service in the commercial and business establishments, and if extra pay is allowed for extra service it be in conformity with the service rendered," is aimed at the old custom formerly seen in every state legislature, of creating a lot of useless offices with fat fees for nommal services as rewards for political henchmen. The Governor speaks the sentiment of the awakened people that such graft will not longer be tolerated in Delaware.

The Governor wishes our rural public schools to be consolidated, as is now being done with great advantage both to the scholars and to the treasuries of thirty states.

Any one who has read the the late Assessr Twitmyer's description of the poor condition of some of the country even in New Castle County, will approve the Governor's

...per to transport at ...se the scattered country ... certain central schools, than ... for these groups of a half ...olars the whole costly apparatus ...eir education—in a word, it is ...heaper to carry the scholars ...he schoolhouse than to carry ...oolhouse to the scholar.

Governor declares rabies has become "prevalent throughout the state ... a menace to our citizens and the ...mal industry of our State." Thirty ...ears ago a "mad dog" was rarely ...een in this state—now it is common, and St. Georges Hundred has in recent years had several severe outbreaks of this dreaded plague.

The National Government experts say that rabies is yearly increasing, and is a threatening evil for the whole country. Having made an exhaustive study of rabies in Europe and America, the writer can speak with authority upon the subject.

In his judgment, the Governor's recommendation of a dog license law, while useful, does not go far enough. The Legislature should make a law requiring all dogs at large to wear muzzles the whole year instead of sixty days as is generally locally required by the various town ordinances.

England and Germany had for many years wholesale outbreaks of rabies, and the disease was fast spreading when it was suppressed by a muzzle law. Three times upon the repeals of this yearly muzzle law, these outbreaks were renewed. Now that dogs are muzzled the whole year, rabies is almost unknown there.

The 60 day muzzle law is based upon the popular error that rabies chiefly afflicts dogs in hot weather, whereas official statistics show that such is not the fact, the Winter and Spring months showing a slight excess over Summer months.

But in the meantime, the Governor's suggestion that all dogs be registered with Clerks of the Peace at a cost of a dollar and that all others be killed, will help abate the nuisance, inasmuch as it will greatly lessen the number of worthless curs running at large, which class of dogs, being poorly fed and housed, are the more liable to contract the disease, and from their migratory habits more apt to spread it by infecting other dogs.

It will also be a benefit to the owners for it is often a fact that the measure of a man's poverty is the number of poor dogs he maintains!

Another valuable recommendation is that the shad industry be encouraged in this state. It is in a sad decline, and in these days of the higher cost of food products, wherein the nursery rhyme of the "cow jumped over the moon" has become a fact so far as the price of beef is concerned, it behooves the Legislature to hasten the remedy which will restore this cheap and delicious fish substitute widely famous as the "Delaware shad."

Stringent laws should be at once enacted against the "pollution of the waters of the Delaware and tributary streams by factories and mills which discharge oils, acids and other injurious substances into these waters which in a large measure accounts for the present declining condition of the fishing industry."

In his opening remarks the Governor appeals to the Legislature to get promptly to work and expedite the business of the session, and avoid the necessity of its prolongation.

The political log-rolling, the job-creating schemes and all the selfish wire-pulling which formerly so often marked their sessions, caused the insertion in the State Constitution of a provision limiting their length to sixty days at the per diem pay of $6.00, it being shrewdly suspected that these "patriots" would not at their own expense long prolong the session for these unworthy purposes!

Now that the election of U. S. Senators has been taken from the Legislature those scandalous contests that have so often made Delawareans blush, will never again be possible, and one prime cause of the wasting of the Legislature's time be wanting.

It is to be hoped that the members of this Legislature will so expedite their business that there will not be this time a repetition of the usual rushing of bills through in the closing days—nay, hours—of the session, whereby many illy considered, and sometimes positively vicious laws, have been "snaked" on to the statute book to plague the people and the Courts thereafter.

A CHANGE NEEDED

"CHARLES E. Anderson, Building Inspector, appeared before the Levy Court Wednesday morning, at the request of the Legislative Committee, and declared that New Castle County was annually losing $70,000 because of not having his reports as to permits," etc.

The above item from Every Evening's news columns calls direct attention to one of the most vital questions that can be considered by the Legislature. We will not attempt to discuss the quality of public office who demands $500 as the price of performing what should be directly in line of his duties. We do, however, desire to say the "we told you so." For at least ten years, The Transcript has urged the framing of a new place for assessing property and has claimed that the man in Wilmington who owns real estate does not pay as much county taxes as the man in Middletown, owning real estate of the same actual value. A few years ago we published a table or list of Market street properties with their city and county assessed valuations, showing a difference of from 20 to 35 per cent. in such valuations and always against the county. Then, again, it has frequently happened that farms in Appoquinimink or Pencader Hundreds have been assessed 60 per cent higher than farms of the same value across a public road or over an imaginary line in St. Georges Hundred. In the latter case, the situation results from the election as assessors of "different men and different minds." One assessor acts on the theory that where the law says "shall assess at its just and true value in money" it means what it says, while others think that the above words mean 50 or 60 per cent. The conditions in Wilmington, however, are different. There, the sentiment of practically all of the assessors in the past has been that the city owner should not pay county taxes at all, but as he is required by law to do so, we will make his assessment as light as our consciences will permit, and as low as we think we can get by with the rural Levy Court Commissioners.

The Transcript is now and has been for years of the opinion that the whole present system is archaic and wasteful. When adopted, the county was wholly agricultural, ownership of lands was in large tracts and population scanty. Then every land owner and his worth were generally known. The assessor elected in November could have his assessment made and returned to the Levy Court by the first day of February. Then one voting place in the hundred was considered enough. Now, conditions are entirely different. It is a physical impossibility for any man to legally assess St. Georges Hundred for instance, after his election and make his return on the first of February following. He could not do it if he started the minute he was elected and worked without eating or sleeping, provided he did all the law requires him to do.

We have said before, and we repeat, we have no particular plan in view, no hobby to ride. But we do see the situation as it is and as it has been, and we do believe that a more modern system can and should be provided. We think that as a start, it would be wise for the present legislature to provide for a commission to consider the question and recommend to the next session a plan. We realize the danger of getting the wrong commission or of having a commission, which like a recent charter commission might frame a law that would be too ideal to be practical. But we think the selection of a body of say 5 or 6 practical men of affairs could be made who would be glad to serve without pay to bring about a public benefit.

SKIMMILK FOR FEEDING STOCK

Milk is the natural feed for young stock. This is universal knowledge and has been known for many centuries. It is within a comparatively short time that skimmilk has been looked upon by stockmen as a suitable feed for young animals, although there are plenty of men at the present time who have serious doubt as to its feeding value. This is particularly true of men who raise beef cattle, and, in some instances of breeders of dairy cattle. It may be said that in most instances the breeder of dairy stock, who has learned the value of good blood, has a pretty good understanding of the value of skimmilk.

It is only recently that we heard a man say, and a successful breeder too, that he thought skimmilk was a better feed than whole milk for growing calves after they were three or four weeks old. This man had made a study of the value of skimmilk, and compared the difference between it and whole milk. One of the reasons why many men do not believe that whole milk is superior to skimmilk is due to the fact that for the first six months the animal fed on whole milk will have a sleeker coat and a smother finish than the animel fed on skimmilk.

There is a tendency on the part of some feeders to give too much skimmilk which causes the calf to become more or less pot-bellied, as the term is commonly used among farmers. It may be said, however, that at the end of a year calves raised on skimmilk are fully as large as those raised on whole milk, and experiences indicate that they are better adapted for the consumption of larger amounts of feed than those receiving whole milk for this length of time.

A well bred beef calf when fed whole milk will gain 3 lbs per day for the first month 2 1-2 lbs. for the second, and about 2 lbs. for the subsequent months. In other words, it will require from 8 to 9 lbs. of whole milk for each pound of increase when the calf gains over 1.75 lbs daily. We have raised dairy calves which received whole milk but from 2 to 4 weeks and skimmilk and grain after this period that gained better than 2.3 lbs. daily for the first ten months.

Skimmilk has been used for years in the rearing of calves on Hoard's Dairyman Farm. We came to the conclusion from calculations we have made that it was worth at least 50c per 100 for feeding grade calves when they would sell at 6 or 7 months old for $25 a piece. When no account was kept of the labor in caring for the calves but their value at birth simply calculated to be $3, and allowing for the small amount of hay and grain they consumed a return of as high as 63c per 100 has been obtained for skimmilk when fed to grade dairy calves sold at the age of 7 months at $25 each.

We might add here we are convinced that farmers quit giving their heifer calves skimmilk at too early an age. So far as our experience goes we find nothing will help develop a heifer until she is a year old like a daily allowance of sweet skimmilk. There seems to be some sort of a subtle connection between that kind of feed and a good cow farther along in years. Here, then, comes the value that is difficult to measure.

According to Circular 47 of the Missouri Experiment station, it required from 90 to 200 pounds, or from 10 1-2 to 23.2 gallons of whole milk, and from 2300 to 3000 lbs., or 267.4 to 348.8 gallons of skimmilk to raise a calf to the age of six months. It was also found that two pounds of grain replaced one pound of butter fat in the milk. The feeding value of the skimmilk is therefore apparent when it is considered that a pound of fat is worth from twenty to thirty times as much as a pound of grain.

When Professor Otis was with the Kansas Experiment Station he made an extended study as to the merits of skimmilk for raising calves. He found that one group of calves fed skimmilk milk made an average daily gain of 1 51 lbs. and that the cost of 100 lbs of gain, iucluding labor, was $3.42. It may be said that labor at that time was cheaper than now A group of calves fed on whole milk made an average daily gain per head of 1.86 lbs. and the cost of 100 lbs. of gain, including labor, was $6.64. Another group of calves that were nursed by their dams made an average daily gain per head of 1 77 lbs at a cost of $4.41 per 100 lbs. gain, It may be said that there was one group of grade calves that made an average daily gain on skimmilk of 1.77 lbs. per head. This group made as good gains per head as those that were permitted to nurse their dams. There were instances where individual calves gained at the rate of 2.29 lbs. daily for a period of 105 days. In other words, it is not expecting too much for calves properly fed on skimmilk to gain from 1 1-2 to 2 1 4 lbs. daily, depending of course, on the character of the calf and the man feeding it.

Skimmilk is also a very valuable feed for growing pigs. Some years ago, Mr. H. B. Gurler made a study to ascertain what skimmilk was worth when fed to pigs weighing 100 lbs. He worked out the conclusion that when live hogs were worth $4.50 on the local market, skimmilk was squarely worth 25c per 100. Mr. P. C. Goodrich demonstrated that 100 lbs. of skimmilk alone fedwould give 5 lbs. of weight in pigs weighing from 100 to 175 lbs., that a bushel of shelled corn would make 10 pounds when fed alone. This makes 100 pounds skimmilk worth 28 pounds or one-half bushel of shelled corn. But he made the more important discovery that if fed together they would make an increase of 3 pounds, 18 pounds in all, or 20 per cent. gain for the wit of knowing that thing. Now, 5 pounds of pork at $4.50 per 100, makes skimmilk worth 22 1-2c per 100 when fed alone, or a slight decrease in the results obtained by Mr. Goodrich. But add 1 1-2 pounds, the gain, to the credit of the skimmilk in connection with corn meal, and we have an increase in the value of the skimmilk at 29 1-2c per 100 It is easy to see that when hogs are selling for $8 per 100 that skimmilk is worth 50c per 100, provided that 3 pounds of skimmilk are fed to 100 pounds of corn meal.

We take the following, paragraph from the splendid book, "Henry's Feeds and Feeding:"

At the Connecticut (Storrs) Station, Beach fed 25-pound pigs on separator skimmilk alone and in combination with grain during an 86-day trial' with the following results:

FEEDING SEPARATOR SKIMMILK ALONE AND IN COMBINATION WITH GRAIN

	Average ratin		Ave. daily gain	Feed for 100 lbs. gain
			Skim-milk	Grain
			Lbs.	Lbs.
Lot I Skimmilk, 19.7 lbs.			0.72	2,739
Lot II Skimmilk, 17.2 lbs.	Grain, 2.2 lbs.		1.28	1,941
Lot III Skimmilk, 12.9 lbs.	Grain, 3.2 lbs.		1.33	935
Lot IV Grain, 2.1 lbs.			0.47	445

This trial shows the great loss from feeding even young pigs entirely on skimmilk, for when so fed they required over 2,700 pounds of milk for 100 pounds gain. By feeding meal with the milk far more rapid and economical gains were made. Skimmilk, rich in protein and mineral matter, should always be combined with starchy carbohydrates, such as corn, barley, in which case it becomes one of the most useful of all available feeds for the pig.

It has been estimated by a number of subscribers to Hoard's Dairyman that the value of feeding skimmilk to laying hens is worth from 70 cents to $2.16 per hundred pounds. According to the experiments conducted by the Indiana Experiment Station $1.73 was returned per hundred pounds of skimmilk purchased at 30 cents. These experiments covered a period of two years; one pen of laying hens received corn, wheat, oats, bran, and shorts in the same proportion, in addition to all the skimmilk the fowls would drink, and another pen received only the grain portion of the ration that the former received. In averaging, the results obtained from feeding these rations through two years of experiments it has been shown that the average number of eggs laid per hen receiving grain and skimmilk was 133.5 eggs, whereas the hens that did not receive skimmilk with grain ration only produced an average of 36 eggs per hen. It was also shown that during the winter months, December, January, and February, when eggs are the highest price, that the pen receiving skimmilk produced 7 per cent more eggs even than the pen receiving a grain ration supplemented with meat scraps, a feed so generally recognized as a great egg producer.—January No. of *Hoard's Dairyman Magazine.*

ESTATE OF MARTHA A. C. ROBERTS, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Martha A. C. Roberts, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1914 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executor without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executor on or before the 3d day of December A. D. 1915, or abide by the law in this behalf.

MARTIN B. BURRIS,
Executor.

Address
Martin B. Burris, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Middletown, Del.

ESTATE OF AMOS ANDERSON, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Amos Anderson, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Frederick Brady on the 30th day of December A. D 1914 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the 30th day of December A. D. 1915, or abide by the law in this behalf.

FRFDERICK BRADY,
Administrator.

Address
Mr. Frederick Brady
Middletown, Del.

Alabama Peach Trees

C. R. CLAYTON

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE

—OF—

of the late William D. Carrey, on the farm of Benjamin Hayzel, known as the Woodside farm on the road from Blackbird to Smyrna,

Tuesday, Jan. 26, '15

At 10 o'clock, sharp.

the following described Personal Property, to-wit:

12 HEAD OF
Horses, Colts & Mules

No. 1. BESS, sorrel mare, 9 years old, this is one of the best, works kind in all harness, a good road mare, safe for lady to drive, and fearless of autos and steam engines. This is a family mare.

No. 2. TONEY, bay horse, 9 years old, you cannot hitch him wrong, a great work horse, fair driver.

No. 3. FANNIE, sorrel mare 10 old, a good farm mare, true as steel, no. 1 breod mare, if you are looking for a good one, come buy this one.

No. 4. FANCY, sorrel mare, 3 years old, in foal by a Belgian horse, broke single and double, good size and a beauty.

No. 5. LADY, black mare, 12 years old, thoroughly reliable in all harness.

Nos. 6 and 7. ROCK and DOLLIE, black and gray mules, 12 years old, no one owns a better team, quick and true, works like one mule, if you are looking for a team of mules they will fill the bill, come see them.

Nos. 8 and 9. PIGEON and DOVE, a pair of dark bay mare mules, 5 and 6 years old, thoroughly broken, there is few as good, none better.

No. 10 GRACE, bay mare, 2 years old, fine size, sired by Mr. Snow's Percheron horse.

No. 11. EASTER, black colt, 2 years old, sired by Mr. Snow's Percheron horse, fine size and a beauty.

No. 12. ALICE, bay mare colt, 1 year old, fine size and promising.

21 HEAD OF
Cattle

18 head of superior milch cows, home-raised, selected for their good qualities, some in profit now, others will be by day of sale, 3 heifers two years old, selected from my best cows.

13 SHOATS, will weigh about 80 pounds, good stock.

Farming Implements

3 iron axel farm wagons, 1 dearborn, 1 grape wagon, 1 20-Century manure spreader, 1 tomato bed and springs, carries 64 baskets, 1 8-foot Deering binder, only cut two crops, good order, 1 McCormick mower, 1 steel tooth hay rake, 1 iron roller, 1 Deere corn planter, with 80 rods wire; 1 sled corn cutter, 2 Syracuse plows, no. 54, 2 2 horse plows, 1 1-horse plow, 1 disc harrow, 2 iron harrows, 60-tooth; 3 wheel cultivators, 3 hand cultivators, 2 hay riggins, 1 11-spout Ontario Grain drill, 1 grain fan, 1 corn sheller, 1 slop cart, 1 wheel barrow and sower, Fairbanks platform scales, 1 farm bell, 1, 2, 3 and 4-horse trees, 1-2 bushel measure, 1 bushel basket, shovels forks and hoes, lot of corn and hedge knives, grape clippers, 1 hog scalder, meat barrels etc.

Carriages & Harness

1 family carriage, in good order; 2 york carriages, 1 road cart, 1 carriage-pole, 1 sleigh and bells, 1 set double carriage harness, 2 sets carriage harness, 3 sets wagon harness, 10 sets plow gears, 10 collars, 10 bridles, halters and blankets.

150 pullets, Plymouth Rock roosters, Side meat and shoulders by the pound; 2 cans of lard.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—1 Home Comfort steel range, 3 chunk stoves, bedroom stove, wheel chair, 1 milk seperator, lot of dishes and many other articles not mentioned.

8 ton of Hay Clover and Timothy mixed.

Terms of Sale

All sums of $20 and under, cash will be required, all over $20 a credit of 10 months will be given by purchaser giving a bankable note with approved security. Interest added from day of sale. Positively no goods to be removed until the above conditions are complied with.

LILLIE J. CARREY,
Administratrix.

D P. HUTCHISON, Auc.

NOTICE!

Dog Tags for 1915 are now on sale at the Town Office.

M. BANNING & SON

Dealers in General Merchandise

EAST MAIN STREET

Now, the Holiday rush is past, but we still have some Goods to sell as you will see by our Special Cash Prices for one week on the following items:

Best pack of 10c, 3lb. cans, Tomatoes at $1.00 a doz.

Van Camps Pork & Beans with Tomato Sauce 20c-3lb. cans at $2.00 a doz., 15c 2lb. cans at $1.50 a doz., and 10c-1lb. cans at $1.00 a doz.

Mispillion Early June Peas, regular 12c a can, at $1.00 a dozen.

Extra Sifted Early June Peas, regular 20c a can, at $2 20 a dozen.

Blue Star Early June Peas, regular 15c a can at $1.44 a dozen.

Cohocton Early June Peas, regular 15c a can, at $1.30 a dozen.

Snipe Brand Cream Sugar Corn, regular 10c a can, at $1.00 a dozen.

Santa Claro Evaporated Peaches, 11lbs. for $1.00.

Extra Fine Horse Shoe Evaporated Peaches, 10lbs. for $1.00.

National Rolled Oats, 12 packages for $1.10.

Star of Alaska Salmon, regular 12c a can, at $1.25 a dozen.

Hotel Astor Rice, regular 10c a lb., now 12lbs. for $1.00.

Hotel Astor Coffee, regular 35c a lb., for 27c.

Good Luck Yeast Powder, regular 5c a can, now 7 cans for 25c.

A lot of Smyrna Rugs, regular $1.00, for 90c.

A lot of Agate Coffee Pots, regular 35c for 25c.

Inlaid Linoleum, regular $1.00 a yard, for 80c.

A lot of Glass Sewing Lamps, regular 60c, for 50c.

Don't miss this Special offer, as it will last only a few days.

M. BANNING & SON

PHONE No. 60.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNY, Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insure Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

$500,000.00

Present Membership Over Eight Thousand, With Over

$11,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

A COLONIAL DAME

or a lady of fashion in our day deserves to be surrounded by furniture fashioned in elegance and good taste. It costs no more to make a careful inspection of the extensive stocks of furniture in our warerooms. Good furniture costs no more than slip shod and poorly finished furniture. Our prices will fittingly compare with those of other establishments.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

OUR ANNUAL WHITE SALE

Once more a Big Sale of Muslin Underwear at Fogel & Burstan

A bewildering array of the finest White Goods of every sort—the newest patterns—the latest styles—qualities unsurpassed—and not least, for prices 1-3 to 1-2 off usual figures!

Again, we frankly tell our customers WHY these low prices—many of these goods are Samples which our Mr. Fogel has gathered up after a hunt for that purpose. But our patrons have before found out the Fact, and we now give the reason.

They have proved by the purchases of past years that our White Sale offerings are the best in every way, Selections, Qualities and Prices—and therefore they return year after year to take advantage of the many special bargains we offer each year.

Then there's still another reason—many of the manufacturers of White Muslin Underwear, knowing us to be ready to pay spot cash for large amounts, give as inducements thereto heavy cuts in the prices, and we in turn, pass the lion's share of the cuts on to our patrons—with the result that Fogel & Burstan's White Sales have become famous for Fine Qualities at Low Prices!

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPARTMENT STORE

Middletown, Delaware